# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 35. PITTSBURGH. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1819. New Series, No. 160

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.


## Allegheny BRIDGE.

THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE is now opened for the passage of travellers on foot or on horseback, and for light carriages.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE

### RATES OF TOLL.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| For every foot passenger | 2 |
| For every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having 4 wheels, and drawn by 6 horses, | 75 |
| For every such carriage drawn by 5 horses, | 62½ |
| For every such carriage drawn by 4 horses, | 50 |
| For every such carriage drawn by 3 horses, | 44 |
| For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses, | 37½ |
| For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse, | 31 |
| For every carriage of whatever description for the purpose of personal accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels, and drawn by 4 horses, | 75 |
| For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses | 62½ |
| For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse, | 37 |
| For every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having two wheels and drawn by 2 horses, | 44 |
| For every such carriage drawn by 3 horses, | 37½ |
| For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses, | 31 |
| For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse, | 18 |
| For every chair or other 2 wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse therein, | 18 |
| For every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses, | 37½ |
| For every sleigh or sled drawn by 3 horses, | 31 |
| For every sleigh or sled drawn by 2 horses, | 25 |
| For every sleigh or sled drawn by 1 horse, | 12½ |
| For every horse, mare or gelding with a rider, | 6 |
| For every horse mare or gelding without a rider, | 6 |
| For every carriage drawn by oxen, or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in the proportion of 2 oxen for 1 horse, and in all cases a mule to be rated in the same proportion as a horse, | |
| For every head of horned or muley cattle, | 4 |
| For every head of sheep or swine, | 2 |

*No more than TEN head of Cattle shall be permitted to cross at the same time.*

Horses or Cattle are not permitted to be rode or driven at a faster gait than a walk.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jun. Treas'r.

Pittsburgh, November 2.

## The Subscribers

*Have just received a CONSIGNMENT of*

### European & India Goods,

AMOUNTING TO

### $25,000

*Consisting of a general assortment of*

Common; fine, and superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & COATINGS,
Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets,
Blue and Brown Plains,
Fine India and British Muslins,
Cambric and Book ditto,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Testings, Silks, Hkfs. Shawls, Hosiery, India & English Checks, etc,

### Hardware.

9 Casks tinned Saddlery, assorted,
2,500 dozen Knives and Forks, ditto,
Chest, Door and Pad Locks,
60 Cases Pewter, assorted—

Together with a variety of articles adapted to the season, which they will sell by the piece or package, on the lowest terms for Cash or exchange for produce of the country.

JAMES W. BIDDLE & CO.

Pittsburgh, October 26.

## Take Notice.

THE copartnership between Drs. BRUNOT & WARD is dissolved by mutual consent. An immediate settlement of accounts has thereby become absolutely necessary.

F. BRUNOT Sen.
M. A WARD.

Pittsburgh, November 5

## A Most Valuable Estate FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

## Runaway

FROM the subscriber on the the fourth of September 1819, a boy named John Richey.—Whoever brings said boy to the subscriber, shall have six cents, but no charges.

JOHN KINKEAD.

Mifflin township, Oct. 19, 1819.

## Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's *office, next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

## ROSIN SOAP.

### Ormsby & Doane,

*Have For Sale at the Brick Warehouse, on Water, between Market and Ferry streets,*

150 Boxes ROSIN SOAP,
100 Kegs Kentucky Tobacco,
50 Tons Juniata Iron,
30 ditto Castings,
Plaister of Paris—by the barrel,
20 Barrels Whiskey,
20 ditto Pickled Pork,
30 Boxes Chocolate—No. 1,

### Rectified Lake Salt, by the bbl.

A Quantity of CHEESE,

*Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains &c. &c.*

July 16, 1819.

## Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

700 lbs *Saddler's Skirting Leather,*
1500 do. *Spanish Soal ditto,*
4 doz. prime Calf-skins,
4 ditto UPPER LEATHER,

—ALSO—

*A general assortment of FALL & WINTER*

### GOODS,

*And a complete assortment of New Printed*

### MUSIC,

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

*N. RICHARDSON.*
Fourth street

Pittsburgh, October 5.

## I. DOANE,

*Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

### HARDWARE

### Ironmongery,

*CUTLERY &c.—Among which are*

Steel of all kinds, Saws, Tools, Wire, Round Iron, Spikes, Nails, Boat Nails, Anvils, Vices, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

*TAR & ROSIN—by the barrel,*
50 Kegs best manufactured TOBACCO.

### Commission Business,

*Attended to as usual.*

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1819.—y

A few pounds of the genuine

### Pipsissiway,

or PYROLA UMBELLATTA, so celebrated for the cure of CANCERS; collected by a medical gentleman, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. For Sale.

## Spanish Soal Leather.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

### Spanish Soal and Upper LEATHER,

FOR SALE, at the Tan-yard opposite the 2d Presbyterian church, for which, Huntingdon, Bellfonte Notes will be received in payment.

GEO. ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh, October 19.

## Mallory & Newell,

### Auction and Commission Merchants.

*CINCINNATI (O.)*

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Platt & Co. Bankers, Cincinnati,
Col. James Morrison, Lexington, Ken.
Messrs. Ormsby & Doane, Pittsburgh,
Thomas C. Wright, Esq. Georgetown, D. C.
George Williams, Esq. Baltimore. Md.

Pittsburgh, September 10.

## Seasonable Goods.

*Just received a general assorment of*

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

Imported by late arrivals from London and Liverpool, viz.

Rose and Point Blankets, Bockings,
Common and London Cloths and Cassimeres,
Extra Superfine London ditto ditto.
Pelisse Cloths, Worsted Hoisery, Bombazets, & an assortment of Cotton Goods.

Some of the cases are well assorted so as to suit country merchants—all or any of which will be sold low for cash, by the subscriber at Messrs. Jas. W. Biddle & Co. corner of Second and Wood streets.

JAS. M. CLENDENIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 2d, 1819.

## Barley Wanted.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, are at present establishing a NEW-BREWERY in Pittsburgh, near the foundry of Anthony Beelen, on the Monongahela river, and adjoining the Brewery owned by Thomas Baird & Son, which they mean to designate as

THE

### Pittsburgh Brewery No. 4.

At which will be given the highest market price in cash for any quantity of

### Good Merchantable Barley,

Which will be received as soon as convenient for the farmers to deliver it. Those who wish to make enquiry before delivery, will please to call with Robert Graham, esq. corner of Market and Second streets, or with the subscribers on the premises.

VARNER, COLWELL & Co.

August 17. tf

## George Miltenberger,

### Bell & Brass Founder,

*COPPER-SMITH,*

TIN PLATE & SHEET-IRON WORKER,

*Front street, next door to the Post-Office,*

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures and keeps always on hand,

### BELLS,

For Churches, Court-houses, Academy's Factory's, Taverns, etc.

Warranted equal to any in the United States—

### STILLS,

*Of all sizes—Wash, Hatters, Plank, Dye, Stew & Tea*

### Kettles;

Still-cocks, Rivets, Solder, Block Tin, Spelter Sheet Brass and Sheet Iron,

*With a large and general assortment of*

### Tin Ware.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1819——tf

## Spanish Soal Leather AND BUFFALOE ROBES.

*The subscribers have just received*

### 5000

### lbs best Span. Soal Leather

AND

### 20 Bales Buffaloe Robes,

Which they offer low for Cash.

*BOSLER & CO.*

Pittsburgh, August 31. tf

☞ On hand a few Kegs prime HOG'S LARD and half a ton of TALLOW.

## WESTERN HOTEL,

No. 228 MARKET STREET,

### Sign of General Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market street, next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others we deem it necessary to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of back buildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit a free and uninterrupted circulation of air—and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of baloonies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of any necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great Western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some other improvements now making added to his own unremitted exertions to please, the subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

R. Smith.

Philadelphia, August 11.—1aw3mcU'n

## Turnpike Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, the 3d, 4th, and 5th installments, in the following manner and proportion, viz. two and an half dollars on each share, being the 3d installment, on Monday the 11th of October next; two and half dollars on each share, being the 4th instalment, on Monday the 8th of November next, and two and an half dollars on each share, being the 5th instalment, on Monday the 13th of December. Those who have neglected to pay their first and second instalments, may rest assured that if not paid on or before the 1st of October next, suits will be brought against all delinquents and those who will suffer a suit to be brought, may rest assured that nothing but specie will be taken in payment.

Subscribers in Allegheny county, will pay to James Johnston, esq. who is authorised to receipt for the same.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST, Treasr.

September 6th, 1819.

## Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

### William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### MERCHANDIZE

Pittsburgh January 1 1819.——tf

## Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

*And For Sale by the subscriber,*

### 200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819.

## Swetman & Hughes,

### Manufacturers,

*Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,*

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they continue their Manufactory at the above stand, where from their strict attention to business and the excellence of the workmen employed, they are enabled to execute every thing in their line in the best manner.

Orders from any part of the western country, promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1819.

## H. Bonnet and Bouaud,

*Market, between Second and Third streets,*

HAVE just received, and weekly receive large assortment of

### Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,

Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

*Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,*

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Mushn, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

*And a supplement to their usual assortment of*

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace reticule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

## LOST,

ON Tuesday the 12th instant, a large POCKET BOOK made of a reddish brown leather, containing a number of receipts for coal and several duebills.—The contents of the Pocket Book is of no use to any person but the owner. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oct. 22, 1819.

## To Rent or Sell,

A BREWERY, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river in the town of Gallipolis, county of Gallia and state of Ohio.

This Brewery is in complete operation, and has all the necessary buildings &c. adjoining the same, such as malt-house, kiln, pump &c. There is a piece of woodland attached to the property, where timber and firewood can be obtained in any quantity, for the use of the brewery. Barley can also be had on reasonable terms from the farmers in the neighbourhood, who now attend pretty largely to the cultivation thereof.

This brewery is in a fine situation for business—4 miles below the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, on which river any quantity of malt liquors can be sold for the consumption of the Salt works.

The buildings and pump are calculated for the establishment of a Distillery, which would be of great advantage in Gallipolis where there is none.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating. For further particulars, apply to

PETER MAGNIER.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15.

## Town of PALERMO.

THE scite of this Town is on the bank of the Ohio river in Union county, state of Kentucky, immediately opposite the mouth of the Saline river, in the state of Illinois.

### The Sale of Lots

will take place on the 20th day of October next, under the directions of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Union county and will continue from day to day, till Three Hundred are disposed of

THE TERMS OF SALE

will be one fourth down, one fourth in nine, one fourth in eighteen, and one fourth in twenty four months, with a deed of trust to secure the payment.

There is no situation on the Ohio between its source and mouth (with the exception of Louisville) which combines more or greater advantages than

PALERMO

—Union is allowed to be the most fertile county south of Green river, and the whole section of country between the Green and Cumberland rivers is well known to be peculiarly adapted to the culture of Tobacco than any other part of Kentucky. The population is increasing most rapidly, and by many of the most respectable and genteel families from Virginia, North Carolina and she old settled parts of Kentucky. This town is about 1200 miles above New-Orleans and lies in the direct course to Illinois, Missouri, Arkansaw, Kaskaskia and Red River countries, and shortens the distance at least thirty miles instead of going by Shawanee-town. In its immediate neighbourhood, are very large bodies of the richest land in the state—it is about 6 miles by water from the United States' Salt Works, and must become the deposit for the salt wanted in the adjacent counties of Kentucky, and a considerable portion of Tennesee.

PALERMO

is destined to become one of the greatest places on the whole river for steam works, having an inexhaustible coal mine within half a mile of the river, and the coal not a foot below the surface, and also within three or four miles of the town one of the richest ore banks in the western country.

PALERMO

possesses a great advantage over every other situation on the river above it, that steam-boats and others can at almost all seasons of the year come from and return to New-Orleans, there being never less than 12 feet water at its banks; the want of which advantage was severely felt from Pittsburgh as low as Shawaneetown last fall, at the former of which places an immense amount of goods was detained on account of the lowness of the water from September to December. An importing house at this place, getting goods from Baltimore, New-York or from Europe direct by way of New-Orleans, and having one or two branch steam boats, drawing not more than from two to two and an half feet water, would make incalculable profits by supplying the country as high as Louisville and up the different tributary streams of the Ohio with merchandize. This town is laid off on a beautiful plain or level extending from the river to the foot of the Curlew Hills, a distance of nearly a mile, and commands a fine view of the Ohio and Saline rivers.

*Encouragement to Mechanics to settle in*

PALERMO;

### Fifty Lots

Will be given gratis in fee simple, (including those given to the acting Commissioners) also the use of pit coal for five years, for fuel, the use of an acre lot for five years for a garden, timber for the interior of a two story house building stone from the Curlew hills, on condition that the grantee build and completely finish in two years, a two story house aforesaid of brick or stone; the same privileges will be extented to purchasers at the first sale, but to no others. The situation is peculiarly well calculated for an industrious and prudent mechanic to realize a fortune in a short time; provisions are remarkably low, wages uncommonly high, and the savings of a few months can at any time be invested in the public lands by crossing over to Illinois, Indiana or Missouri, which will increase annually for years to come from 25 to 30 per cent.

PALERMO

is very healthy, well watered by a number of the purest springs, and at a distance of about eighteen miles are some of the most efficacious *White Sulphur* and *Salt Sulphur Springs* in the Western country, which are much resorted to. At the same time will be leased for a term of years, from

### 15 to 20 FARMS

Of 75 ACRES each, of as rich lands as the state affords, adjoining the town; and every stick of wood, every fowl, pig, shoat, lamb, mutton, vegetable, pound of butter or pint of milk that the farmer can spare will find a certain and ready market from the steam boats.

The following trades would meet with most encouragement, viz. Brick-makers, Brick layers, Carpenters, Black smiths, Wheelwrights, Coopers, Cabinet makers, Tanners & Currriers, Shoemakers, Hatters and Tailors. None however need apply except such as are masters of their trades and sober and industrious. Any letters directed to the subscriber at Frankfort, Ken. (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Patrick Hendren.

August 12, 1819.——4wcPHFt1stDec.

## Notice.

THE co-partnership lately subsisting between John M'Clean, of this city and John and Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, trading under the firm of John M'Clean & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who are indebted to the late firm will please make payment to John M'Clean, and those who have claims on it will please present them to him for payment.

JOHN and ISAAC LEA,
JOHN M'CLEAN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1819.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14, 1819.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Institution will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 15th November next.—To commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Cas'r.

# Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1819.


Having finished to day the last number of the essays on Domestic Manufactures, Economicus begs leave to present to M. Neville, Esquire, his acknowledgments for his liberality and politeness in publishing what so many persons esteem political heresies. Economicus regrets that he does not entertain similar views on the subject of manufactures with those held by M. Neville, Esq. but if he is in error, he is at the same time open to conviction. Meanwhile,

"Nullius addictus, jurare in verba magistri."

## Domestic Manufactures

*NO. X.*

IT was the declaration of Gen. Hamilton, that in the general course of human nature, a power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over his will.* This truth is applicable to private as well as to public men, to the influence which one citizen may exercise over another, as well as to that which may be possessed by a government over its public servants. And under what circumstances could that influence be more powerfully exerted than under those which so often occur in manufacturing countries, the causes of which have already been developed? There is no reason to doubt but that from the operation of similar circumstances, similar effects must be produced in this, or any other country. The causes alluded to are those which give to the ambitious and unprincipled demagogue a full and glorious opportunity of indulging his propensity for intrigue and popular favour. He has only by artful harangues, and reiterated appeals to the irritated feelings of the people, to fan the flame which has sprung from sources independent of himself, and he may rely with confidence on the success of his designs. By representing the prevalent distress as the fault of a corrupt or ignorant administration, and insisting on the necessity of a change of men and measures, his hopes of obtaining the power over the public opinion at which he aims, can rarely fail of being realized. By inflaming the minds of the suffering multitude, by pretending to discover the only means of improving their condition in the destruction of the government, by appealing to their passions, which in such moments of distress are so ready to lend an attentive ear to every voice which urges them on to acts of desperation, by arraying before them their rights as freemen, and their wrongs produced by those who would make them slaves, the populace may easily be induced to disregard every legal authority, and to place unbounded power in the hands of maniac anarchy.

Could there be a more useful lesson taught by experience, or one more corroborative of the foregoing facts and arguments, than that which is now presented to the world by the manufacturing districts of England? The disgraceful and alarming scenes which have been so often acted, and are now exhibited in their most gloomy colours by the suffering manufacturers in that country, are more powerful arguments against the adoption of the manufacturing system, as a general and favourite object of national attention, than all the deductions of abstract reasoning, or the assertions of visionary theorists. England has been for so many ages the almost unrivalled workshop of Europe, and her artizans have been so accustomed to consider themselves as the great source of manufactured commodities, that they seemed to flatter themselves with monopolising forever the prosperity which they have so long enjoyed, and reposed in fatal security on that flattering hope. But time has broken the spell in which they were bound, and shewn them, when too late, the delusion under which they have laboured. Population has increased infinitely beyond the ratio of the means which could be provided by manufacturing for its subsistence. In the same ratio the wages of the manufacturers have necessarily been diminished, and the workmen who once derived a comfortable livelihood, or a superfluity of income from their labour, compelled to share their labour with others, and to submit to a diminution of their resources, in order to supply the increased amount of clamorous petitions for bread; have seen their brilliant prospects of opulence vanish, and haggard beggary stare them in the face. The employments of war have given place in almost every country to the occupations of peace, and those who were formerly dependent on the labourers of England for the supply of so many wants, are now able to produce for themselves what they were once obliged to purchase. And yet, in the face of these facts, facts which are presented to us by every account from England, the advocates of the manufacturing system, persist in the necessity for the interposition of government to encourage that branch of industry, which has been and is at this day, a more fruitful source of misery, depravity and political commotion, than was the fabled box of Pandora, of the evils which have afflicted the human race.

Under a mild and equitable government, it is not a slight cause that will render men regardless of the laws, and excite them to tumult or sedition. Ignorance indeed, may make them less anxious to preserve from insult the sanctuary of public authority, by concealing from them the consequences resulting from its violation. But where moral principles of action maintain their ascendancy, it is only the utmost extremity of distress (which even under the most moderate governments may be experienced,) that will impel them to acts of violence or rebellion. The absolute want of sustenance, can rarely be felt amongst an industrious and economical agricultural community. The materials for the support of animal life are placed within their reach by nature, and as long as they can procure what is sufficient for the gratification of the most powerful of instinctive desires, and are protected in the enjoyment of their civil, social and religious rights, they will remain quiescent. But it is vain to talk to men of political blessings (which to the majority of them are only of secondary importance,) when they are suffering for the want of that food, without which, they cannot long enjoy even the most valuable privileges which a free government can bestow. The means of supporting existence enjoyed by manufacturers, unlike those of the agriculturalist, are received through an intermediate channel. Their labour is not all that is required.—They must be able to dispose of the products of that labour before they can obtain from any other hand than that of charity, even the small amount of nourishment required by nature. Thus driven to desperation by misery and want, they too often lose sight of prudence, and of their duty as members of society, and set at defiance every moral, and every political restraint.

If manufactures are to attain the extent for which their advocates wish, it must be through that natural channel, which will always waft men wherever their supposed interests direct their course. Every attempt made by a government to produce a general manufacturing system, by the imposition of duties on foreign commodities, or by their absolute prohibition, even if it effect the end proposed, will eventually be productive of infinitely more evil than advantage. It will lead men to withdraw capital from business probably lucrative, to vest it in some other of a manufacturing nature, not regarding the circumstances which may influence their success, and placing too great a reliance on that support from government, which ought to be received from a different source. It will introduce a dependence on foreign policy and events, productive of the distress which so often flows from a reliance on adventitious and precarious aid; and utterly incompatible with national dignity and safety. It will lead to the prevalence of a disease, which will prostrate before it every moral energy, and every vestige of rational liberty.

On the impropriety of governmental interference with regard to the present subject, the sentiments of Alexander Hamilton,† (that truly great man and statesman, to whom as to an oracle, his countrymen are willing to resort for responses to questions affecting the interests of the republic) will be offered at the close of this discussion, with a confidence in their truth proportioned to the wisdom and celebrity of their author. In allusion to subject of taxation he says,—"suppose as has been contended for, the federal power of taxation were to be confined to duties on imports, it is evident that the government for want of being able to command other resources, would frequently be tempted to extend these duties to an injurious excess. There are persons who imagine that this can never be the case; since the higher they are, the more it is alleged, they will tend to *discourage an extravagant consumption*, to produce a favourite balance of trade, *and to promote domestic manufactures*. But all extremes are pernicious in various ways. Exorbitant duties on imported articles serve to beget a general spirit of smuggling, which is always prejudicial to the fair trader, and eventually to the revenue itself. *They tend to render other classes of the community tributary in an improper degree to the manufacturing classes, to whom they give a premature monopoly of the markets;* they sometimes force industry out of its most natural channels, into others in which it flows to less advantage; in the last place, they oppress the merchant, who is often obliged to pay them himself, without any retribution from the consumer."

ECONOMICUS.

* Federalist No. 79.
† Federalist No. 35.

## SPANISH INQUISITION.

Extract of a letter dated Valencia, Sept. 2.

"Words are wanting to express my feelings, and to convey to you an idea of the scenes of horror and blood represented in this ill-fated city. No cannibals themselves could scarcely be such ferocious and inhuman instruments of power, or act as the declared enemies of God and man. How could you suppose, that a civilized nation, in the 19th century, could have a monarch authorising acts the most inhuman and unheard of, against his own subjects, who have restored to him what he had cowardly abandoned? How could it be imagined in Europe, that a captain general, by virtue of the order of the war minister, should have the baseness, in a military manner, to destroy the highest tribunal of the province, and at his own will bury in prisons and in dungeons some hundreds of victims, and cause dreadful tortures to be applied on more than a hundred persons? Yet all this is passing in Valencia at this moment, as we understand, with the applause and satisfaction of the Spanish ministry. My pen drops from my hand when I attempt to describe to you the horrid and excruciating torments which Elio has imposed on 119 persons, of all classes, ages, sexes and conditions, he himself being present at the greatest part of these abominable punishments, in order that by his captious and designing questions he might be able to rend from them the secret of a revolution, which he imagined would take place in Valencia. The inquisition, however, acts with still greater horror towards these victims.—Some have had their arms and legs dislocated with irons of a new invention: others have been pressed down with heavy weights, placed on the breast and belly; others have had their nails plucked out one by one, in order to prolong their sufferings. Even a lady lately delivered of twins, has been separated from her family and cast into one of the most dismal dungeons of the *Holy* Office, merely because information against her was lodged by a wicked character who declared that she knew a great deal respecting the imaginary revolution. Elio himself went to the inquisition to interrogate her, and she was exposed to a species of disgraceful torture, of which even in this country we have no example. She was bound by the legs and arms with harsh ropes, on an uneven cradle of iron, and finding that in this painful attitude she did not give declarations conformably to the questions proposed to her, scalding water was poured on her naked limbs. This unfortunate heroine expired amidst the greatest agonies, frantic with the remembrance of her twin children, only 21 days old, and cursing the tyranny of Ferdinand & his atrocious satellites. This lady was one of the heroines of Valencia against the attacks of Marshal Moncey.

This scene has been divulged by one of the dependants on the inquisition, less inhuman than the rest, and the weeping relations of this female martyr to freedom are now deploring her loss. So great has been the horror and fury excited in the whole city of Valencia by this painful affair, that it is visible in the countenance of every individual. No doubt it will excite the same sensations throughout the whole kingdom."

Extract of a letter from one of the acting Canal Commissioners to the President of the Board, dated, Blossom's Tavern,

LENOX, Oct. 31.

"Last night we arrived here, having passed from Rome, westerly, on the Canal in the "Chief Engineer of Rome," all the way from that place to a point in the canal opposite this tavern. We had no difficulty in our passage, and were not only highly gratified ourselves, but our progress was exceedingly gratifying to a great number of men, women and children, who thronged on the banks of the canal, at all those points where it is crossed by public highways, and who welcomed our approach by loud and long huzzas. The distance from Utica here is about thirty three miles, & the canal through the Verona swamps, and indeed all the way to this place, looks well and safe. To morrow we intend to contiue our passage westward, in the boat, and we hope to reach the lock, by which this level terminates, at Selina, in the course of two or three days. Between here and there, two or three jobs are not yet quite finished; but the contractors are laboring at them with great diligence, and such is the influence produced on the public by our progress, that citizens turn out in as large numbers as can be employed, to aid in their completion. The spirit which manifested itself on our first attempt in navigating the canal, between Utica and Rome, seems to spread without losing any of its animation or joy, and it is certain that every body, even the most favorably disposed, are disagreeably disappointed."—*Albany D. Ad.*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4.

The elegant and powerful Steam boat Manhattan, captain D. Jenkins, started at 12 o'clock yesterday for New-Orleans and Louisville; & in less than two hours after leaving the wharf, discharged her pilot south of the light house. She is nearly full of freight, and has nine passengers among whom are major Briggs, late of the United States' army, captain John Muir, and Mr. Turnbull. Mr. Noah Brown volunteered his steam boat Swift, to accompany her to the light house, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who were highly delighted with this novel excursion.

*Fairs and Cattle Shows.*—Our country papers abound with accounts of agricultural exhibitions, and it gives us pleasure to notice the Westchester county society. Our limits do not allow us to give place to their proceedings, but one circumstance occurred which merits notice. After the premiums for the ensuing year were announced, Abijah Hammond, esq. the president of the society, offered 50 acres of land to any hired man who should produce, in the opinion of the judges, the best character for industry, temperence and frugality, for the present year. *N. Y. Gaz.*

AUGUSTA, Oct. 25.

We believe the weather, during the present month, has been colder than we have ever before known the month of October, to be in this latitude. For the last eight or ten nights, we believe there have been smart and successive frosts, and ice of some thickness was observed within our own enclosure and in several other places yesterday morning. With the change of temperature the weather remains uncommonly dry—the river is even considerably lower than it was at this time last year, dry as that season was.—Boats seem to have no chance of running unless they could go upon wheels. The dry and the cold weather combined, seem to have had some influence upon the human system; and the complaints of colds are frequent and numerous. To all descriptions of persons a smart rain would be a salutary and grateful change—except perhaps to those who are busily engaged in picking out cotton. To the cotton planter, the season has been so remarkably favorable, that more of a *prime* quality will probably be brought to market than in ordinary years. Its price at present may be quoted at from 15 1-2 to 16 cents. *Advertiser.*

From White's History of Sebborne.

*Curious account of a Bee Eater.*

"We had in this village, more than twenty years ago, an idiot boy, whom I well remember, who from a child, showed a strong propensity to bees; they were his food, his amusement, his sole object. And as people of this cast have seldom more than one point in view, so this lad exerted all his few faculties on this one pursuit. In the winter he dosed away his time, within his father's house, by the fire side, in a kind of torpid state, seldom departing from the chimney corner; but in the summer he was all alert, and in quest of his game in the fields, and on sunny banks. Honey bees and wasps were his prey wherever he found them: he had no apprehensions from their stings, but would seize them nudis manibus, and at once disarm them of their weapons,—and suck their bodies for the sake of their honey bags. Sometimes he would fill his bosom between his shirt and his skin with a number of these captives; and sometimes would confine them in bottles. He was a very merops apiaster or bee bird, and very injurious to men that kept bees; for he would slide into their bee gardens, and sitting down before their stools, would rap with his fingers on the hives, and so take the bees as they came out.—He has been known to overturn hives for the sake of honey, of which he was passionately fond. Where metheglin was making, he would linger round the tubs and vessels, begging a draught of what he called bee wine. As he ran about, he used to make a humming noise with his lips, resembling the buzzing of bees. This lad was lean and sallow, and of a cadaverous complexion; and except in his favourite pursuit, in which he was wonderfully adroit, discovered no manner of understanding. Had his capacity been better, and directed to the same object, he had perhaps abated much of our wonder at the feats of a more modern exhibiter of bees; and we may justly say of him now,

"——————————Thou,
"Had thy presiding star propitious shone,
"Should'st wildman be.——————"

"When a tall youth, he was removed from hence to a distant village—here he died, as I understand, before he arrived at manhood."

*Most Extraordinary of All!*

The Rutland (Va.) Herald, after giving the particulars of the cattle show at Castleton in that state, mentions the following extraordinary circumstance:—

"The day was rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of *Henry Francisco*, of the age of 137 years! who ploughed a furrow with the oxen that day exhibited. This veteran, who in the year 1702, bore arms at the time of the coronation of Queen Anne, in the year 1819, held the plough, at the first exhibition of the Rutlannd County Agricultural Society, and witnessed the assemblage of many thousand of wealthy, industrious and respectable inhabitants, in a section of the country which was uninhabited and scarcely known when he had attained to his three score years and ten."


## German Music.

PIANO FORTE, FLUTE & CLARIONETT
*INSTRUCTIONS.*

THE subscriber, who lately arrived from Germany, begs leave to offer his services to the citizens of this city and its vicinity, in teaching Music on the above instruments, He will attend seminaries or families, and pledges himself to use every exertion to facilitate the progress of those who may be instructed by him.

Pianos tuned in town and country, Those that are disposed to be taught by him, will apply at Chr. Uppermann's, Grant street.

GODFREY WALDER.

November 12.

## SELDEN & M'NAIR,

*HAVE JUST RECEIVED,*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

# DRY GOODS,

*In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.*

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1819.


## Pittsburgh Prices Current

*corrected weekly for the Gazette,*

| ARTICLES | From | D. | C. | to D. | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALE, | doz. | 3 | | 3 | 50 |
| Ashes pot, | lb. | | 7 | | 8 |
| —— pearl, | | | 8 | | 9 |
| Anchors, | | | 25 | | |
| Bacon, Kentucky, | | | 12 | | |
| —— country, | | | 12½ | | |
| Bottles, | groce | 18 | | 19 | |
| Bread, crackers, | cwt. | 7 | | | |
| —— pilot, | | 5 | | | |
| Butter, | lb. | | 12 | | 23 |
| Candles, mould, tallow, | | | 20 | | 25 |
| —— dipt, | | | 18 | | 20 |
| Castings assorted, | ton | 100 | | 120 | |
| Cheese, | lb. | | 12½ | | 18 |
| Coffee, | | | 37 | | 41 |
| Cotton, | | | 34 | | 37 |
| Cordage, | | | 16 | | 18 |
| Cider, | bbl. | 2 | 50 | 3 | |
| Cloth, Steub. sup. | yard | 8 | | 11 | |
| —— do. com. | | 5 | 50 | | |
| —— Pitts. sup. | | 7 | 50 | 9 | |
| —— do. com. | | 4 | 50 | | |
| —— country, | | | | | |
| Clover seed | bush. | 10 | | | |
| Feathers, | lb. | | 50 | | 62½ |
| Flax, clean, | | | 12½ | | 15 |
| —— seed, | bush. | | 62 | | 75 |
| Flour, wheat, sup. | bbl. | 5 | | 6 | |
| —— com. | | 4 | 50 | | |
| —— rye, | cwt. | 1 | 87 | 2 | |
| —— corn meal, | | 1 | 50 | 1 | 75 |
| Fur, Beaver, | lb. | 3 | | 4 | |
| Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10 | box | 10 | | | |
| man. 100 10 by 12 | | 11 | | | |
| sq. feet. 12 by 14 | | 14 | | | |
| Grain, wheat, | bush | | 75 | | 81 |
| —— rye | | | 50 | | 62½ |
| —— barley, | | 1 | | | |
| —— corn, | | | 40 | | 50 |
| —— oats, | | | 31 | | 37½ |
| Glue, | lb. | | 25 | | 30 |
| Gunpowder, | | | 40 | | 45 |
| Iron, Juniata, | ton | 140 | | 160 | |
| —— Monongahela, | | 180 | | | |
| —— hoop, large, | | 230 | | 240 | |
| —— do. small, | | 250 | | | |
| —— sheet, Amer. | cwt. | 15 | | 16 | |
| —— do. foreign, | | | 22 | | |
| Lead, pig, | | | 7 | | |
| —— bar, | | | 9 | | |
| —— red, | | | | | |
| —— white, dry | | | 19 | | |
| —— ground in oil, | cwt. | 22 | | | |
| Lumber, boards, pine, | 100f. | | 75 | 1 | 00 |
| —— do. oak, | | 1 | | 2 | 50 |
| Leather, soal, Spanish, | | | 33 | | 37 |
| —— do. country, | lb. | | 31 | | 33 |
| —— upper, | side | 3 | | 3 | 50 |
| nails, all sizes, cut, | lb. | | 14½ | | 19 |
| —— wrought, | | | 22 | | 25 |
| —— spikes | | | | | |
| Oil linseed, | gal. | 1 | | | 25 |
| —— fish | bbl. | 40 | | | |
| Pork, | | 20 | | | |
| Porter, bottled, | doz. | 3 | | | |
| —— barrell, | | 8 | 50 | 9 | |
| Plaster of Paris, | ton | | | | |
| Pipes, | groce | 5 | | | |
| Paper, writing, No. 1, | ream | 4 | 50 | | |
| —— do. 2, | | 4 | | | |
| —— do. 3, | | 3 | 50 | | |
| —— printing demy, | | 3 | | | |
| —— do. medium. | | 3 | 50 | | |
| —— do. royal, | | 4 | | | |
| —— do. sup. royal, | | 4 | 50 | | |
| Peach, Brandy. | gal. | | 87 | 1 | |
| Salt, Connemaugh, | bbl. | 7 | 50 | | |
| —— Lake, | | 8 | 50 | | |
| —— Kenhawa, | | 8 | | | |
| Segars, Spanish, | box | 10 | | 16 | |
| —— American, | 1000 | 2 | 50 | | |
| Shot, all sizes, | lb. | | 10 | | 12 |
| Skin, Deer, | | | 16 | | |
| —— muskrat, | skin | | 22 | | |
| —— racoon, | | | 40 | | 50 |
| Steel, Crowley, | tag. | 30 | | 35 | 00 |
| —— American, | | 23 | | 25 | |
| —— German, | lb. | | 25 | | |
| —— blistered, | cwt. | 17 | | | |
| Soap, white, | lb. | | 15 | | |
| —— rosin, | | | 15 | | |
| Sugar, N. Orleans. | | | 18 | | 22 |
| —— country, | | | 16 | | |
| —— loaf, | | | 34 | | |
| —— lump, | | | 32 | | |
| Spanish brown, dry, | cwt. | 5 | | | |
| Salt Petre, crude, | | | 20 | | 25 |
| —— refined, | | | 33 | | 37½ |
| Shingles, pine, joint, | 1000 | | | | |
| —— oak, lap, | | | | | |
| Staves, hogshead, | | | | | |
| —— barrel, | | | | | |
| Tallow, | | | 12 | | 15 |
| Tobacco, Kentucky, | | | 14 | | 18 |
| —— Pittsburgh | | | 20 | | 25 |
| —— leaf, | | | 8 | | 9 |
| Tin, in boxes, | box | 23 | | 25 | |
| —— block, | lb. | | 30 | | |
| Wool Merino, clean, | | | 50 | | 62½ |
| —— fleece, | | | | | |
| —— half breed, | | | | | |
| —— quarter, | | | | | |
| —— common, clean, | | | 30 | | |
| —— fleece, | | | | | |
| Wax, bees, | | | 25 | | |
| Whiskey, rye. | gal. | | 45 | | |

*FRESH PROVISION MARKET.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, | lb. | 6½ | 8 |
| Pork, | | 6½ | 8 |
| Veal, | | 8 | 10 |
| Mutton, | | 8 | 10 |
| Turkeys, | piece | | |
| Ducks | pair | | |
| Chickens, | | 25 | 37 |
| Butter, | lb. | 16 | 25 |
| Eggs, | doz. | 12½ | 18 |
| Fish, | lb. | 12½ | 18 |


## Washington Hall,

SIGN OF THE

# GOLDEN LAMB.

*STEUBENVILLE.*

J. COLLIER, has established a House of Entertainment, in the new three story brick building, a few rods south-west of the court house, and at the west end of the Market house, Steubenville, with the above named sign. He pledges himself to keep a quiet and orderly house, and to supply his guests with the best accommodations the country affords.

### A Reading Room

is attached to the establishment, free of access to the traveller and stranger, which is regularly supplied with the best Newspapers from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington city, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, New-Orleans, Columbus, and many other places, and also with Magazines from London, Edinburgh, and Boston.

September 27, 1819. 12n4

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1819.

We have this day published the last number of Economicus. We are heartily glad that the author has thought fit to desist, not because there was a want of merit in his style, but because we are sorry that our columns should contain a proof that there did exist in Pittsburgh an individual seriously hostile to manufactures. We had hoped, that the west would go *en masse* in favour of domestic fabrics, and of prohibitory duties on importations; we trust yet that we have not been indulging a vain delusion on this subject; we shall meet with sufficient opposition from the south without creating any here to that which every man of the least reflection must acknowledge is our real interest. The rise of cotton is a host in itself against us, In the gloom that succeeded the fall of this article in Europe, our southern friends began to think that manufactures at home were not so bad a thing, but according to the old saying,

"The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be,
"The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he."

A beam of prosperity gleams upon them; with stupid improvidence they cry out against manufactures, and demand a continuance of the free importations of British fabrics. Like the butterfly they wish to enjoy the luxury of the moment, without reflecting that a season of misery may ere long close upon them. The cultivation of cotton elsewhere may beggar them, and an English war would leave them not a port to export to. Why not, then, begin in time to do that which will at all events take years to consummate? Why defer sewing seed, until the product of the old harvest is entirely consumed?

The 'Southern Patriot,' a paper of great respectability, whose editorial matter is generally composed in a very pleasant and chaste style, has pranced forth as the avowed foe to domestic manufactures: but we have looked in vain for anything like argument; it has latterly contented itself with invectives against the Philadelphia society which has recently been organized for the objects of internal improvement. A writer in a late number of this Journal indulges this vein with considerable latitude, and has made frequent use of the threadbare caution, not to imitate English policy on this subject. It is intolerable to be obliged to listen to such nonsense; what have we to do with British corruption of any kind? cannot we force our own manufactures into existence without introducing *the evils* which *may* have followed the *extreme* indulgence of this policy, in England? when our situation and views would be so different how could the effects be the same, even allowing the present amount of British misery to be produced by the manufacturing system? why is Great Britain so constantly thrown into our teeth? is she the only manufacturing country in Europe? what is Milan? what is France? what is Russia? what is Sweden? what in short is the policy of the whole continent? It is not England we want either to imitate or rival; we wish to follow the wholesome example of every other country who manufacture for themselves in order to be completely independent, and to prevent our wealth from being entirely exhausted.

We are as little in love with English poor rates, misery and pauperism as our southern brethren, but are we bound to believe that these are all attributable to the manufacturing system? what has produced the lazaroni of Naples, what created the organized companies of beggars in Madrid so formidable and extensive at one time as to have been deemed worthy of the keen pen of a Le Sage?—Our southern friends are so extremely tenacious in a moral point of view on the question of manufactures, that we are really surprised that they have not long before this abandoned the cultivation of cotton altogether, in order as much as possible to prevent England from continuing her *abominable* work shops. When they do this, we shall believe in the sincerity of their scruples, but not before.

The subject of manufactures generally leads us into a train of painful reflections, from the manner in which it is handled to the south east, a proof is forced upon the mass of the people that the interests of the different sections of the government are diametrically opposite, and that without there is a spirit of conciliation the west must suffer. She has already been much soured, and we fear that she will have fresh cause, during the next congress. The bank question will be taken up and its discussion will no doubt introduce some galling principles and observations. Some liberality towards us in cherishing our manufactures, (our only dependance) may probably keep us in good humour; otherwise, we honestly confess we tremble at our own anticipations.

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at Washington Hall, on Friday, the 5th inst. Mr. Drayton, from the general commitee of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, appointed on the 1st inst. delivered in the following Report:

The Committee appointed on the first of this month, by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, convened in Philadelphia, respectfully Report,

That after a laborious examination of documents, a patient attention to oral testimony connected with them, and a careful perusal of written statements submittted to the committee by the President of the Bank of the United States, and some of the directors of one of its Branches, which were elucidated, where necessray, by verbal explanations, it appears, that the losses ascertained to have accrued, and which may be expected to accrue at the Branch in Baltimore, amount to about $1,700,000, estimating the stock of the Bank pledged in Baltimore to the parent Bank, for the security of loans upon it at $100 a share. In forming their judgement of the losses at Baltimore, little more was necessary for the committee than to collate the facts and digest the evidence which was before them. After having done so, the conclusion above stated almost necessarily followed.

The consideration of the other losses which have been sustained by the institution, was involved in greater difficulty, nor can the committee decide upon them with the same degree of certainty as upon those which occurred at Baltimore. From many of the western Branches no returns of losses have been received by the parent Bank since June last. Subsequently to that period, therefore, no information respecting the losses in those branches can be obtained through official channels; but when the committee reflect that many of the debts due to the institution were contracted when lands and produce, which have since depreciated, were at enormous prices, and when speculation was very prevalent—and when they combine these facts with the commercial and monied situation of the country, and give the weight which is due to respectable communications made by gentlemen examined before them, they are convinced, that the ascertained and probable losses in the parent Bank, in the western and in all the other branches, will fall little, if at all short of 1,300,000 dollars. These two sums make altogether 3,000,000 dollars, from which, deducting 1,100,000 dollars, the balance of profit and loss of the Bank to the first of July, 1819, the remainder will be 1,900,000, which ought, therefore, to be regarded as constituting a deduction, *pro tanto*, from the capital in July last; when it was expected that a dividend would have been made among the stockholders. The profit of the bank since that period, added to what upon a fair and moderate calculation will be received by July next, will then be more than sufficient to replace its losses. Under these circumstances the committee would not think themselves justified in holding out to the stockholders the prospect of a dividend, before the first of January, 1821. Without some extraordinary calamity, the condition of the institution must then be such as to render its stock valuable and productive.

As the enormous loss at Baltimore created great excitements & apprehensions in the public mind, the committee deem it proper to state the causes which contributed largely towards swelling its amount. The causes are—

1st. The practice of permitting certain individuals to over draw.

2d. Discounts granted by officers of that Branch without the knowledge of the Board of Directors.

3d. Granting discounts upon stock for amounts above its par value, without authority.

The committee beg leave to express their opinion, that the interests of the institution would be materially promoted, by alterations being made in the charter, so that every share should be entitled to one vote in elections for directors, that no votes should be receivable, at any meeting of the stockholders upon stock pledged to the bank as a security for monies loan'd and by strinking out of the 2d and 19th fundamental articles of the 11th section of the charter the words 'and no director shall hold his office more than threee years out of four in succession,' by which the same directors might be re-eligible for a longer period of time than is allowed by the existing law, although the same proportion of them would be obliged to vacate their seats. The committee likewise recommend, that the president and directors of the institution should be requested to apply to Congress to enact a law subjecting to criminal punishment any cashier or subordinate officer guilty of fraudulent conduct towards the bank or any of it branches, at the sametime not interfering with the civil remedies against such delinquents.

The committee crave leave further to submit that, in their judgement, no chashier, or subordinate officer of the bank or its branches ought to be permitted to speculate upon or to traffic in the stock; and as a great many persons have placed their all in the Bank of the United States, the committee suggest, that the directors, upon the application of such individuals, should grant to them loans upon their shares, to such an amount and upon such conditions as the Directors may think proper; and, after mature deliberation, the committee strongly recommend as expedient, that the number of the offices of Discount and Deposit established in the several sections of the Union should be gradually diminished whenever it shall be deemed beneficial to the institution; and the committee are of opinion, that it would be important to the community that a large number of five and ten dollar bills should be in circulation, more especially as, by a late rule of the board of Directors, notes of a smaller denomination are to be every where receivable from whatever offices they may be issued. and as the multifarious duties of the President and Cashier render it almost impossible for them to execute such bills in sufficient quantities to meet the public exigencies, it would therefore be desirable that the assistant cashier, together with some confidential person appointed by the Board, should be authorised by the law to sign such notes.

The committee, in common with the rest of their fellow citizens, have heard the current reports and opinions which have so generally been expressed respecting the cost of the building intended for the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, and the injuries which have been sustained by the state or local banks from oppressive demands for specie made upon them by the parent bank and its offices. As these reports and opinions are founded in error, the committee, from official documents, will represent the facts as they really are.

The land upon which the bank is to be erected, was purchased in May 1818 for 157,000 dollars. According to the contracts which have been entered into, and the estimate of a committee appointed by the board of directors, the building when finished will not cost more than 125,000 dollars.

In the city of Philadelphia the local banks have received from the parent bank 1,150,972 dollars in specie, more than they have paid to it. No documents which the committee have been possessed of, exhibit the specie transactions between the Bank of the United States and its offices and the local banks generally, but the books of the institution in the city show, that the balances due to it by the local banks amount to 2,502,658 dollars, and that the balances due by it to the local banks amount to 941,000 dollars, manifesting that the large sum of 1,561,658 dollars remains due to the institution, for which it is entitled to demand specie, but which it has forborne to do, although, in order to support the credit of the country, it has purchased great quantities of specie at a considerable expense.

As the degree of confidence which will be, and which ought to be, annexed to the future productiveness of the stock, must not a little depend upon the opinions entered of the administration of the parent bank, the committee deem it a part of their duty, to give publicity to their sentiments upon this subject. From the time of their appointment, until this report was prepared, although they sat usually from an early hour in the morning until a late hour in the evening, with the exception of intervals allowed for dinner; although, during their sittings, they were very often obliged to apply to the president of the bank for information, they always found him present, always ready, at all hours, to comply with their wishes, and always, when applied to, communicating to them statements, facts and explanations, with unreserved openness, with honorable candour, and with luminous perspicuity. From his conduct upon this occasion, from the means of judging of his official conduct afforded in the course of this investigation, as well as from opportunities of knowing him, enjoyed by many members of the committee both in his private life and in his public career, they speak from the conviction of truth, when they declare that they believe in their consciences, that his administration has been, and will continue to be firm and temperate, wise and conciliating; that he will pursue the sound interests of the institution, divested of fear, favour or affection, and if ever he be chargeable with any errors of the head, from which the most enlightened possess no charter of exemption, that he will never be guilty of any errors of the heart,

WM. DRAYTON, Chairman.

Bank of the United States,
Philadelphia, 5th November, 1819.

Ordered, That the said report be accepted by this meeting.

Ordered, That the same be made public under the directions of the secretary.

[Extract from the minutes.]

J. GALES, Jr. Secretary.

The following tribute of respect is paid to the memory of our much lamented Perry, in the Hamilton, Bermuda Gazette, of the 25th September, after giving the detailed account of his death as heretofore published. *Fed. Rep.*

"We have been thus particular in noticing this incident, not only for the information of our American correspondents, but from respect to the character of a brave and good man. His bravery was conspicuously manifested in a naval action on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, 1813; and his goodness was evinced after the action, by his generosity and politeness to the prisoners who fell into his hands. He refused to receive the swords of Commodore Barclay and his officers; the swords passed sevtimes back and forward between the two commanders, but Perry persisted in his refusal to receive them, and as an additional mark of his liberality, *he advanced our officers, one thousand dollars on his own account*, to defray their expenses in travelling to the places assigned them. He was a native of Rhode-Island, descended from a family of respectability in Devonshire, England.

The following is copied from the Montreal Herald, of October 25.

"Among the occurrences of the week, Lieut. Gen. Scott, Col. House, and some others belonging to the United States army, passed through this city on their way to New-York, from Sackett's Harbour. This is rather a curious route—We hope, "these be true men and no spies."

The elegant ship Franklin, capt. Garwin, sailed this morning, from this port, and is to take in 200 troops with their equipments from Fort Mifflin, to be stationed at St. Mary's. Other bodies of troops are in the act of transportation to this point. *Phil. Gaz.*

GERMANTOWN, Oct. 9.

Mr. Peal, of this place, has on his farm a Sheep, with only three legs and perfect in other respects. This Sheep associates with the cows, attends them to the fields, and returns with them, and appears unhappy without them. It refuses to mate with its kind. It has two hind legs and one fore leg, and was thus originally formed and experiences no great inconvenience therefrom.

*Singular effect of the Peruvian Bark.*—A French merchant, at Guayra, named Delpech, in 1806, had occasion to receive several travellers, inhabitants of those countries. The apartments destined for his visitors being filled, and the number of his guests increasing, he was under the necessity of putting several of them in rooms occupied by *cinchona*. Each of them contained from eight to ten thousand pounds of that bark. One of his guests was ill of a very malignant fever. After the first day he found himself much better, though he had taken no medicine; but he was surrounded by an atmosphere of cinchona, which appeared very agreeable to him. In a few days he felt himself quite recovered without any medical treatment whatever. This unexpected success led M. Delpech to make some other trials. Several persons ill of a fever, were placed successively in his magazine of cinchona, and they were all speedily cured, simply by the effluvia of the bark. In the same place with the cinchona, he kept a bale of coffee, and some bottles of common French brandy. In some time M. Delpech, when visiting his magazine, observed one of the large bottles uncorked. He suspected at first the fidelity of a servant, and determined to examine the quality of the brandy. What was his astonishment to find it infinitely superior to what it had been. A slightly aromatic taste added to its strength, and rendered it more tonic and agreeable. Curious to know if the coffee had likewise changed its properties, he opened the bale, and roasted a portion of it. It was more bitter and left in the mouth a taste similiar to that of the effluvia of the bark. The bark which produced these singular effects was fresh. Would the cinchona of commerce have the same efficacy?

## Hard Times.

ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"Hard Times!" from every quarter is the cry,
Hard times, indeed! The fact I do deny.
Is it hard times when, it the truth ye tell,
You must confess you live extremely well;
On best of meats and wheaten bread you dine,
And drink in plenty, whiskey, ale or wine;
Dress fine as lords—move to and fro at ease,
Work when you choose and play whene'er you please.
O Providence, have such a people cause,
(Who own no sov'reign but the laws,)
To mourn their plight, thy mercies to decry?
Because on wings of gold they cannot fly.
Ungrateful race! to whom your God hath given,
The best, the choicest, richest boon of heaven;
Turn but your eye to Europe's distant shore,
Silence your groundless plaints and sigh no more—
There view your fellow man—behold his doom,
Bound to the soil, or fasten'd to the loom,
For priests and nobles daily forc'd to toil,
Who of his labour make a sport and spoil;
A scanty pittance to their victim give,
And call it charity to let him live.
Your fate with his, Americans, compare,
Be thankful, and your murmurings forbear.

## Practice of Law.

JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq. is associated with me in my professional business, and may be at all times consulted by my clients. We have opened our office in the Diamond, north of the court-house, where one or both of us may be found at all times by persons willing to entrust us with their business. Mr. Craft is a gentleman of sound legal knowledge and great industry and by our united attention, diligence and punctuality, it is expected the business of our client will be promptly and well done.

WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh September 28.

## Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the waters of the nine mile run, about the 18th of October last, a small Red COW, wsth a white face and crumpled horns. She has since had a calf. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WM. FERREE.

Pitt township, November 16.

THE KEEL BOAT TWO FRIENDS,
now loading, will start in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board
opposite the mouth of Market street.
Pittsburgh, November 16.

For New-Orleans.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to to the estate of RANDOLPH BARNES, late of this city, Bookseller, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and those having any claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD SELDEN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, November 16, 1819. 4

## For Sale,

A NEGRO woman about eighteen years of age; has ten years to serve: is active, industrious and honest, and not subject to strong drink.—Enquire at this office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1819.

## The Ohio River.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received by the subscribers, for improving the navigation of the Ohio River from the city of Pittsburgh to the line of the state of Pennsylvania, a distance of about 40 miles, from this time until the first of December next.

The contemplated improvement will consist in removing the large stones from the bed of the river, and in cutting an artificial channel through the shoals and ripples of a certain depth and width. The work necessary to effect this object would be of a very simple kind. The stones lying in the channel are not attached to the bed of the river—none of them are so large as to require to be blown, and the artificial channel would have to be opened through sand and gravel.

The subscribers reside in Pittsburgh, and would be happy to afford every information upon the subject to any enterprizing persons disposed to undertake the work.

*Matthew B. Lowrie,*
*Charles Shaler,*
*Alex. Johnston, Jr.*
*John Linton,*
*James Adams,*
*Isaiah Doane,*
*William Wilkins.*

Pittsburgh, September 21.——6t

## Storage and Commission Business.

*Matthias Winans & Andrew M. January*

HAVING entered into partnership to transact the above business, under the firm of WINANS & JANUARY,

as successors to the late firm of Samuel January, Sen. & Co. They hope from their knowledge of said business, and by care and strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

They have on hand and for sale, a large quantity of

*BAR & NAIL IRON—assorted.*
Castings—assorted,
Cut Nails—assorted sizes,
Wrought ditto ditto
Iron Wire Sieves, & Riddles, different Nos.
Iron Wire Screens, ditto ditto
White Lead in Oil,
Prime Glazed Rifle Powder,
A large quantity of Copperas,

## Groceries & Liquors, etc.

ALSO,

*A great variety of Books and Stationary, etc.*

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on reasonable credits.

Maysville, April 17, 1819.——M116m

## Lately Received,

40 KEGS of good quality Kentucky TOBACCO,
10 ditto Cavendish, from Richardson's manufactory,
20 ditto 4, 6, 8, & 10d Nails,
20 ditto Spanish Brown,
30 ditto Chalk,
20 bbls LAKE SALT,
150 twilled country Bags,
3 dozen box Coffee mills,
4 ditto German or Dutch Lamps,
Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,
Lead, blister steel and Soal Leather,
A quantity of 8 by 10 Window Glass in boxes and half boxes,

*A fresh assortment of*

## Hard and Brass Wares,

And as usual, a general assortment of

## Merchandize.

All which will be sold at fair Market prices for Cash, or approved country produce.

ISAAC HARRIS, *Diamond.*

Pittsburgh, November 12. 3

☞ A great variety of uncurrent prper received in payment as heretofore.

⁂ Wanted to purchase a quantity of BEES WAX.

## LOUIS ROCHAT,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

*Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets,*

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the citizens of Pittsburgh, hereby informs them that the settlement of some business down the river, compels him to leave the city, and that those who have left any thing with him to make or repair, can get the same from G. LEMONNIER, an experienced Clock and Watch-maker, with whom I have left my stock, and authority also, to receive whatever is due to me, either by note or account.

## G. Lemonnier,

will continue to make and repair any thing in his line. Patent lever watches, repeating and musical repaired and warranted, and work in general done at reduced prices.

## CAUTION

### To Dealers in Gunpowder.

HAVING found that inferior Gun-Powder of other manufactories, is offered for sale as ours, even sometimes in kegs branded DUPONT, whereby attempts are made to injure the well established character of our Gun-powder and impose on the public, we think it necessary to caution the public against purchasing Gun-powder as ours, except from our Agents or from those who are known to purchase from us or our Agents.

E. I. DUPONT, De NEMOUR & Co.

October 19.——2m

*A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF*

### DUPONT'S

## GUN-POWDER

at the most reduced prices. Orders promptly executed by

*GEO. BOGGS & CO.*

The Editors of the Fredonian, Chilicothe, the Inquisitor, Cincinnati, Public Advertiser, Louisville, the Sun, Vincennes, the Clarion, Nashville, the Enquirer, St. Louis, and Eagle, Maysville, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts GEO. BOGGS & Co,

## Miller and Wilson,

*At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze,
Plough-Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.

Pittsburgh. February 28, 1818.——

## Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Pitt township, about the close of harvest, a RED COW, with a white face, small horns, two small pieces out of the right ear and a slit in the left, little white between her fore legs and a little under the belly, and she appears to be about six or seven years old. The owner may have her again, by proving property, paying charges and taking her away.

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1819.

## Pittsburgh Soap Factory.

THE subscribers have a SOAP FACTORY in complete operation, and will constantly have a large supply of this article, warranted equal to any manufactured in the country, which they will dispose of at reduced prices.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

April 9.

WE wish to let that eligible stand for business at the corner of Market and Front streets, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Peebles, Tweedy & Co

## Bank of Pittsburgh,

NOVEMBER 1, 1819.

THE President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENTUM for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jun. Cash'r.

## Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 24th of October last, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named JOHN TROTTER, about 18 years of age, 6 feet high; had on when he absconded, a fur hat, a drab coloured coat, linen pantaloons,—he took with him a pair of cotton overalls. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril, as the Law will be rigorously enforced against them. The above reward, but no cost or charges will be paid for his apprehension.

JOHN SPROUL.

Fayette township, Nov. 2.

*THE*

## GOOD INTENT

### INN,

*Lately occupied by Mrs. Morrow, at the Sign of the Green Tree, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,*

Furnished for the accomodation of TRAVELLERS and others.

The subscriber, from his GOOD INTENT and the probity and attention of his servants, hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1819.

☞ The Stage Office of the Juniata route is kept at the above inn.

## My Creditors,

WILL take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the acts for relief of insolvent debtors, and that the court has appointed Monday the 22d November next at the court house in said county for a hearing on my petition.

RICHARD YATES.

Greensburgh, Oct. 19, 1819.

## Attention!

ALL those indebted to the late Pittsburgh Academy, will take notice that its debts have been transferred to the Western University of Pennsylvania—Those who neglect to pay the subscriber on or before the first of December next, the amount of their respective accounts will be exacted in par money, and put in suit for collection immediately after that date.

ABNER BARKER,
Manager W. U. P.

## NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

## Augustus Henry Glaser,

AND

## Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connextion in the

### Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

*AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,*
*HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,*

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,
Nails, Scythes,
Cutting Knives,
Window Glass, all sizes,
Porter Bottles,
Hollow Ware
Conemaugh Salt,
Teas,
A few barrels Mackarel,
Blankets,
Canton Crapes, &c.

## Fresh Seasonable Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh and general assortment of

## DRY-GOODS,

### Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, etc.

*AMONG WHICH ARE*

1 bale assorted rose Blankets,
1 do red and yellow Flannel,
2 cases Bombazetts, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambricks, &c.
1 do cheap domestic Muslin,
100 packs of Pins—4½, 4 & 3½ pound—and 20 pound mixed Pins,
50 dozen assorted fine ivory Combs,
200 do low priced Knives and Forks,
3 do best quality rifle gun locks,
1 do assorted double and single shot-guns,
Blacksmith's Anvils, and a large assortment o Files and Rasps,

*With a great variety of seasonable and scarce articles.*

### Domestic Stock on hand.

Pittsburgh cotton cord, lindsey and linen,
Nails and Tobacco, assorted per keg or retail,
Best Spanish Sole Leather,
Window glass, and green and flint glass war,
Rosin soap and Starch of the best quality –

*All of which will be sold at fair market prices for Cash or approved barter.*

☞ *No credit can or will be given*—but to afford every consistent facility to purchasers, *almost every kind of uncurrent and foreign Bank Notes* will be taken in payment at as fair a value as can be afforded, and bags, and linen, lindsay, flaxseed, dried fruit, whiskey, flour in bbls. rags, beeswax. flax, yarn, &c. will be received in exchange for goods at fair cash prices.

### Isaac Harris,

Diamond.

Pittsburgh, October 15.——6

☞ Blair's Turnpikes, Huntingdon, Centre, Meadville, Canton, Cleaveland, New-Lisbon, Dayton, Zanesville, North Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes, &c. will be received in payment on fair terms.

## Allena Iron Works,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

THE following is a list of prices of the different kinds of IRON which can be furnished at the above Works at short notice for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Barr Iron Tire for Waggons, &c. per ton, | $ 160 |
| Fine drawn less than common, | 170 |
| Nail Iron 6d 8d 10d | 190 |
| do. 4d | 200 |
| Boiler Iron 1-8, 3-16 and 1-4 inch thick, | 250 |
| Single, less than 1-8 inch, | 260 |
| Do ble and Tribble Sheet Iron. | 280 |

Wheat or Flour, Corn, Oats, Potatoes or Meat, will be received in exchange at the market prices for Iron.

JOSHUA MALIN, AGENT.

Oct. 8, 1819.

## Tacks & Sprigs.

### Ormsby and Doane,

Have just received a further supply of

## TACKS & SPRIGS,

*From the Factory in Massachusetts.*

Their assortment is now extensive and complete, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22. 3m

## 350 Barrels Lake SALT,

4 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO,
10 BARRELS SHAD,
50 BOXES BRIMSTONE,

Will be sold low for Cash or approved notes, in order to close sales.

### Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, October 12.

## SELDEN & M'NAIR,

*HAVE JUST RECEIVED,*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

## DRY GOODS,

*In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.*

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1819.

## JOHN ALBREE,

South-west corner of Market srteet & the Diamond,

*Has just received, and now opening*

FOR SALE,

### 75 Packages Fall & Winter

## SHOES & BOOTS

CONSISTING OF

Mens fine and coarse Monroe Boots & Shoes.
Ladies Morocco fine calf and cordivan Boots,
Do do do walking Shoes;
Do do do cork sole ditto
Misses, Boys and Childrens morrocco and leather Boots and Shoes, of every description.
Suitable for the approaching season—

All of which were selected by an experienced agent, and will be sold at reduced prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. A. will continue monthly to receive additional supplies, of the first quality.

Pittsburgh, October 19.

## William Hill & Brothers

Will receive at par for Merchandize, Notes of the following Banks,

DAYTON,
Urbana,
Lebanon,
Cincinnati,
Zanesville Canal Co.
Cleaveland & Canton.

*Also most of the Banks of*

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND INDIANA.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1819.——2awtf.

## Bauduy's

### BRANDYWINE POWDER

## 110 KEGS

*Just received, and For Sale by*

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

## The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM STEUBENVILLE

*A handsome assortment of*

EXTRA Superfine and Fine Blue, Black, and mixed

### Broad Cloths,

*Which they offer for sale by the piece at the Factory prices—for Cash only;*

ALSO

### COPPERAS,

Of the first quality, by the barrel & half barrel.

*An assortment of*

### Cotton Yarn,

At the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices.

*Glass or Sand Paper,*

at the same prices.

August 13.——1aw8t

## Fall Goods.

### M. S. Mason,

*Wood street, has just received an extensive assortment of seasonable*

### European, India & Domestic *Dry Goods,*

Which are offered low, at wholesale, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 28. 6w

## We have on Hand,

### 800 Reams Wrap. Paper,

CROWN SIZE;

120 Reams Medium Tea-Paper,
440 ditto Fine Quarto Post,
120 Gross Bonnet Boards,
100 ditto Band Box ditto.

For which we will take many of the uncurrent notes in payment.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

August 10.

## *Buffaloe Robes,*

### Racoon and Bear Skins,

TEAS, COFFEE, LUMP & N. O. SUGAR,
Carolina Indigo, Snuff in kegs,
Pig-tail and twist Tobacco,

*QUEENSWARE—assorted Crates.*

An invoice of PEWTER Dishes & Plates
Cotton and Seine Twine, &c.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE, at the Commission Warehouse, corner of Ferry and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

### David Logan,

September 28.

## BARLEY.

### One Dollar per bushel

Will be given for good Merchantable BARLEY at the

### Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

August 16 1819. tf

## Porter Bottles & Hollow WARE.

THOMAS PEARS, &CO.

HAVE for sale, at their Manufactory, in Water near Grant street, an extensive assortment of

*BLACK PORTER BOTTLES,*

AND OLIVE HOLLOW WARE

Of a very superior quality, at the following prices

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Porter, Ale and Claret bottles, in form and colour equal to any European, per doz. | $ 18 |
| Olive round gallon Bottles, | 4 |
| Do. do. half do do | 2 50 |
| Do do quart do do | 1 50 |
| Do pint flasks and do | 1 |

—ALSO—

*Pickling Jars, Blacking Bottles, &c.*

CASH given for good clean WOOD ASHES.

Pittsburgh, October 22—3m

## M. P. Cassilly,

*Market, between Third and Fourth streets,*

IS OPENING

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### British, French, India and Domestic DRY GOODS,

*Which he will sell cheap for Cash or at a short credit.*

ALSO—GREEN COFFEE, by the bag.
BRANDY & WINES,
BENGAL INDIGO, by the keg.
FRESH RAISINS, by the box,

### Kenhawa & Lake Salt,

BY THE BARREL.

Pittsburgh, June 25.

## Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A NUMBER of the Mechanicks and Manufacturers of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, anxious to promote and invigorate that spirit of domestic industry which is so essential to the prosperity of the western country, having entered into an association under the above denomination, inform the public that they have opened a large and convenient Brick Warehouse in Wood Street, between Front and Second Streets, for the reception and sale of the different articles which they manufacture, together with such articles of domestick produce and manufacture as may be deposited for sale, or consigned to their care; and have appointed George Cochran their Chief Clerk or Agent, to whom all orders and communications on the mercantile business of the association, will in future be addressed. They intend to receive, forward and dispose of all goods entrusted to their care, (especially articles of domestick produce and manufacture) on the most reasonable terms, and hope to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour them with their custom and patronage. From the variety and extent of domestic produce and manufactures which may be collected and offered for sale at their Warehouse, with punctuality in paying over the proceeds, and attention to business, a beneficial result is anticipated, as well to the vender as the purchaser.

All orders enclosing the cash for articles manufactured by the members of the association, or sold in their Warehouse, will be promptly and faithfully executed, at the lowest wholesale prices, without any charge for commission, and western current notes taken in payment

It is also intended to exchange manufactured articles for country produce and raw materials, such as Iron, Lead, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Salt, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs lard, Butter, Cheese, Flaxseed Oil, Hogs Bristles, Linen, Yarn, Rags.

Annexed is a list of articles now offered for Sale.

GEORGE SUTTON
*President of the Association.*

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1819. t

| | |
|---|---|
| Axes, adzes and augers | Nails, an assortment |
| Balances patent | Patent Ploughs and Mould Boards |
| Bellows, smith | Planes |
| Brushes, an assort't | Paper, No. 1, 2, 3, &c. |
| Buttons, bridle bitts & bridles | Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Mounting, &c. |
| Blank books, | Shot |
| Biscuit and crackers | Saddles, Men and Women's |
| Castings | Scale Beams |
| Copper stills, counter weights | Steelyards |
| Castor frames and cruets | Sawmill Irons |
| Chairs & cabinet ware, a variety | Soap |
| Cutlery, a variety, | Shovel and Tongs |
| Coffee Mills, | Tobacco |
| Domestic cloth & cord | Tin Ware |
| Casinet and shawls | Tea Kettles, copper and iron |
| Drawing chains | Tacks and Sprigs, |
| Edge tools, a variety | Clouts and Spareables, |
| Furniture mounting | Whips, Coach, Gig, and Riding, an assortment, at Philadelphia prices |
| Grindstones | Whiskey, rectified and common |
| Glass, window, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 15 | Wofile Irons |
| Gun barrels assorted | Wire Work; |
| Hackles, hatchets and hoes | |
| Hammers | |
| Hats, an assortment | |
| Iron, bar and rolled | |

With a variety of articles manufactured in Pittsburgh, not enumerated above.

## Henry Bheares,

*CHAIR MAKER,*

Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, at the foot of the Market.

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand a handsome assortment o FANCY and WINDSOR CHAIRS and SETTEES, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Having determined to execute every article in his line in the best and most fashionable manner, he flatters himself from that conduct and assiduous attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from a distance can be filled with articles of workmanship equal, if not superior to any made here, and perhaps on more moderate terms.

One or two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Pittsburgh, May 11, 1819.

## William Crawford,

*CABINET MAKER,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in Fourth, between Market and Wood streets, adjoining the house of Mrs. Wilkins, and that as he is determined to make his work in the best and most fashionable manner, and flatters himself he will obtain a share of public patronage.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to

## To Old Soldiers,

AND UNITED STATES' PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber for many years past has collected the pensions of several United States pensioners—And now offers his services to all pensioners who may apply to him.

He draws up the necessary affidavits, powers of attorney, certificates and vouchers, and with the generous aid of humane magistrates and physicans of this city, and good reponsible agents in Philadelphia, he is enabled to collect pensions promptly when due, at a very trifling expense.

☞ Liberal advances made when required by pensioners in needy circumstances.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Diamond, Pittsburgh.

October 6.—5

## CASH,

I HAVE determined to sell my FARM, at the fork of Chartier's creek, in the county of Washington, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, consisting of about 214 acres, so low for CASH as to make it a great object for any one having the command of money. Its advantages in point of soil, timber, water, sugar camps, neighbourhood, proximity to mills, markets, the turnpike road from Washington to Pittsburgh, meeting houses and an excellent college, are well known—Added to these, some enterprising individuals of capital, are now boring for Salt within a quarter of a mile of it, at a lick which has produced salt from the surface, so that no doubt is entertained of their success. This will be useful, not only to the vicinity in general, but it will be of peculiar benefit to the tract hereby offered for sale, as it will afford a constant market for the stone coal with which the land abounds. I will give the purchaser a PATENT in my own name and a *general warranty* deed. The title is indisputable. I am willing to dispose of eight or ten other tracts, on moderate terms.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Washington, Pa. September 24. 1819.

## Just Manufactured & For Sale, AT TOWNES'

*Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,*

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

### Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

*Papers of the above description, may be had at*

### R. Patterson & Lambdin's

*Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,*

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. TOWNE.

January 15. tf

## I WILL SELL,

*And take stock of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh in payment,*

NINE ACRES of ground on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, and about 200 yards below Robinson's Ferry—Also a Lot in Mechanic's Retreat. This property will be sold cheap.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1819.

N. B. Those persons indebted to me since I declined the printing business in August, 1818, are once more requested to make payment. A failure in one month, from this date, will *positively* subject them to costs and trouble.

## NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

### New Music and Musical *INSTRUMENTS.*

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VIOLINS | from | $ 3 to 30 |
| Flutes | | 3 to 15 |
| Clarionets | | 10 to 16 |
| Flageolets | | 1 to 9 |
| Fifes | | 50 cents to 2 |
| Violin Bows | | 1 to 9 |
| Violencellos | | 40 |

*Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.*

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

## PATENT PLOUGHS

*THE SUBSCRIBERS*

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior and on the most reasonable terms. The mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

*They also carry on the*

### Coach & Wheelwright business

In all its various branches, where Coaches, Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

## Best Pickling Vinegar.

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST QUALITY

### *VINEGAR,*

For Sale by the subscriber, on the bank of the Monongahela.

JAMES M'CAY.

Pittsburgh, September 24.

## Call with me and save Costs.

THE BOOKS of *Gilbert M'Kown, Merchant & John Means, late Inn-keeper*, are left with me for collection—persons who are indebted to either of those men, are invited to call at my office, in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and settle without delay.

MATHEW B. LOWRIE.

September 24.